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conducted in order to prevent the passage beyond that point of persons who may have symptoms suggestive of plague. Whether such inspection pays for the trouble and expense incurred is, in the minds of some, an open question. The system practically amounts to a limited quarantine service, in which the British Government does not as a rule believe. At present there are four such railway stations in the Presidency, as follows:

(*1*) *Kalyan.*—Thirty-four miles from Bombay, where the lines for Calcutta and Madras divide, the former going to the northeast and the latter to the southeast.

(*2*) *Gadag.*—Four hundred and sixty-six miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is an important junction on the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

(*3*) *Poona.*—One hundred and nineteen miles from Bombay to the southeast; one of the largest cities in the presidency and a junction between the lines of two large railway systems.

(*4*) *Dhond.*—One hundred and sixty-seven miles from Bombay to the southeast. It is a junction between the main line leading to Madras and the branch line passing through Ahmednagar, another important city in the presidency.

The following statement will show the extent of the transactions at these four stations:

Statement of plague cases detected and plague deaths occurring at the four stations in the Bombay Presidency where medical inspections are conducted.

Station.	June, 1903, to December, 1903.		January, 1904.		February, 1904.		March, 1904.		April, 1904.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kalyan	29	13	13	5	23	8	20	12	13	9
Gadag	32	13	6	2	2	0	1	1	3	2
Poona	18	4	5	0	1	3	2	0	3	0
Dhond	19	13	3	3	14	7	3	2	5	1
Total	98	43	27	10	40	18	26	15	24	12

Giving a total of 215 cases detected at the four stations in eleven months, with 98 deaths.

The native passengers are examined rapidly for evidences of fever. Suspects are removed from the train and quartered at the station in isolated sheds.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, June 2, as follows:

During the week ended May 28, 1904, the death rate from plague in this city fell off about one-third, to 90, and that from cholera dropped over one-half, to 51. For the Presidency of Bengal the deaths from plague for the week ended May 21 were 349. In India, for the week ended May 7, the deaths from plague were 35,413 out of 41,492 cases. This excessive mortality is owing to the epidemic in the Punjab, where, although there is an apparent beginning of an improvement, the deaths numbered 30,723. No transactions at the port.